

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People ! YANKEE GO HOME !

## VIETNAM COURIER

Jan. 9  
1967  
No 92  
4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi - D.R.V. - Tel. 3841

### SOUTH VIETNAM

- 295 South Korean Mercenaries Wiped Out near Quang Ngai (Dec. 10, 1966)
- 4 U.S. Companies Put Out of Action 45km Northeast of An Khe (Dec. 26, 1966)
- 2 U.S. Marine Battalions Pounded by 500 Shells West of Dong Ha (Dec. 28, 1966)

### NORTH VIETNAM

- On the Threshold of 1967 the People's Air Force Knocked Down 2 F4 Phantoms (Jan. 2)
- Total Number of U.S. Planes downed since Aug. 5, 1964

**1,629**

TRAN HANH, fighter plane pilot, hero of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, took part in a combat mission in which he has just downed a U.S. jet.

#### PAGE 4 :

Massacres of Civilians in Binh Son and Son Tinh Districts by the G.I.'s and South Korean Mercenaries.

#### OUR SUPPLEMENT

#### 1966

LANDMARKS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

## 1966, YEAR OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Excerpts from the NHAN DAN editorial of Jan. 1, 1967

1966 just ended was a year in which the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, won great victories. We defeated the U.S. imperialists in the initial stage of their local war in the South and in the first round of their air war of destruction in the North; we consolidated and increased in all fields the strength of our people in both zones and made adequate preparations, material and moral, to bring our fight to complete victory. Our victories were of paramount importance in that our armed forces and people in both zones defeated, though in the first round

(Continued page 1)



# GEORGE BROWN'S CHANGING ACT

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on Jan. 3 issued a statement on British Foreign Secretary George Brown's "call for peace" in Vietnam.

The statement reads in full as follows:

On December 31, 1966, British Foreign Secretary George Brown appealed to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the United States government and the Saigon administration to meet together immediately to arrange cessation of hostilities.

Brown tries to present the "initiative" of the British government as one proceeding from a genuine "desire for peace," but this "initiative" will prove to be an act full of malicious intention aimed at serving the dark designs of the U.S. aggressors.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. has boycotted a U.S. expatriate army to commit direct aggression against South Vietnam. At the same time it brazenly sent aircraft to conduct daily bombings and strafing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in gross violation of the 1948 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and all forms of international law.

The United States is the aggressor, the Vietnamese people is the victim of aggression. However, putting the aggressor on a par with the victim of aggression, and the aggressor's parties concerned to meet and discuss immediately the creation of hostilities without ending the U.S. to stop its withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam and to end unconditionally and definitively the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is clear that Brown has taken the side of the U.S. aggressors to oppose the Vietnamese people and the Geneva Agreements.

## 1966, YEAR OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

only, the toughest imperials, and exploited the myth of U.S. ground and air forces and military superiority. Our victories were very great because just while we were to cope with a force with the building of socialist economy and culture in the North and the construction of an independent, democratic, national economy and culture in the South were continuously being stepped up and war butant success.

In the international arena, our people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation has created the heart of sympathy and support from the world's people and contributed to the promotion of the struggle for the national liberation and peace of other peoples.

MAINED by their defeat in the "special war," the U.S. imperialists, in 1965 and 1966, poured a great force onto the main battlefield in the South. Their attempt to turn the tide of the war was, however, early 1965, their expeditionary force had numbered only some 55,000 men, by the end of the year it swelled to 170,000 men. It moved to the South, sent in over 200,000 additional troops, bringing the total number of their expeditionary troops to nearly 400,000, not counting their troops on the 7th Fleet and based in Thailand and other areas. By now, the number of U.S. troops directly engaged in the war in Vietnam has exceeded half a million.

ments on Vietnam of which the British government, a Co-Chairman of the 1955 Geneva Conference, shares the responsibility for the implementation.

In his proposal, Brown completely ignored the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, and as such has revealed all the more clearly the malicious intention of the British government. Everybody knows that the present war in South Vietnam is opposing the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys on one side to the South Vietnamese people with the National Front for Liberation as their only genuine representative on the other. It is absolutely impossible to end the war in South Vietnam without talking with the National Front for Liberation.

At present, public opinion in the world, including the United States, is energetically protesting against the aggressive war of the U.S. in Vietnam, and demanding that the U.S. withdraw its troops and those of its satellites from South Vietnam, negotiate with the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, desist from the bombing of North Vietnam. It is at the same time expressing full support for the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation.

The Wilson government said that it will "do all they possibly can" to bring the war in Vietnam to an end. But they have obviously run counter to the common aspiration of the world people and rebelled against the trend of "conditional discussions" of the Johnson administration. Their proposal is not aimed at effectively ending the war in Vietnam, but at leading a hand to the U.S. imperialists in their aggression.

So far, the policy of the British government on the Vietnam question has always been to support

and assist the U.S. let the latter use Hongkong as its aggressive war in Vietnam and openly approve its criminal war escalation. At present, the U.S. is launching a new "peace campaign" under the name of "peace appeal" in order to deceive and soothe world public opinion and prepare for further intensification of the aggressive war by "calling for peace" at this juncture the British government is precisely dancing to the tune of the U.S. so that the latter may take new more serious steps of war escalation.

In launching a "peace appeal," the British government also aims to cope with the broad opinion in Britain which is strongly opposing the U.S. aggressive war and resolutely urging the Wilson government to give up its policy of supporting the U.S. aggression and to stop the bombing of North Vietnam. This appeal is nothing short of a trick to soothe the indignation of the British people and many political circles at the policy of the British government to fail after the U.S.

Immediately after Brown made his "peace proposal," world public opinion pointed out that this is only a maneuver to support the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam and cope with the difficulties which the Wilson administration is facing at home. It is only a ploy to run counter to the common genuine peace, and is an impermissible vicious act.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has always held that the U.S. is the aggressor and has always demanded that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and those of its satellites from South Vietnam, put an end to all acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs by themselves. Then peace will be restored immediately.

and technical foundation are being strengthened. We are strengthening our forces at all the bases. In the first 11 months of 1966 alone, 340,000 enemy troops were sent out of our territory into South Vietnam, directly at the expense of the U.S. imperialism which is bawling the plot of enlaving the whole mankind and oppressing the world's civilization, and immediately start its bloody hands.

Our struggle against U.S. aggression is a sacred struggle waged for our own independence and freedom and for other peoples and for the world's civilization and for the peace of the world. It is directly spearheaded against the huge force of the U.S. imperialism, the great danger to the world's civilization and the peace of the world.

The U.S. aggressors are landed in a losing position. The more troops they bring in, the more they feel the shortage of equipment, the higher they escalate, the harder their fall. They are getting weaker and weaker, and their complete failure, their complete political and military defeat, is inevitable.

The battle we conducted by the armed forces and people of our country has been a complete victory. The more strategic importance, and steadily advancing towards complete victory.

ECONOMIC strength is the material basis of national defence potential. The superiority of the North Vietnamese people in the North is the main reason for the economic independence, the North Vietnamese people is powerfully developing its economy, the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

The political and material basis of our people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression is being steadily consolidated and its material

### DOUBLE ESCALATION

FOLLOWING the Dec. 13 and 14 U.S. air bombings of Hanoi, the State Department and Pentagon declared that there was no evidence of U.S. plans to bomb populated areas in Hanoi, and that not a single bomb had fallen inside the city. And, as many times previously, they claimed that all the bombings between February 1965 and the above mentioned date had been directed to military targets.

When undeniable proofs were presented to public opinion, showing that American planes had struck not only at military targets within and without Hanoi but also at the district of foreign embassies and consulates, the criminals, professional liars, changed their tune. All the damage caused inside Hanoi, they said, resulted from North Vietnam missiles and A-4 shells. Bomb craters in such crowded areas as Phuc Tan and the Trade Union Center Training School the shells and rocket fragments with U.S. markings embossed up on the premises of the Chinese and Rumanian embassies hit in the raids, and as the propaganda on first-hand information by American journalist H. Salisbury have given the lie to the said allegations.

Confronted with glaring proofs, the State Department had to admit the facts, resorting to a double standard. There was the possibility of some bombs being dropped at random on populated areas in Hanoi. For its part the Pentagon bluntly said that "it was impossible to avoid damage caused to persons or structures." Clearly enough while "escalating" its war of aggression, Washington is stepping up "escalation" in mendacious assertions to fool public opinion.

### NEW LES-ARELES

At random on populated areas in Hanoi. For its part the Pentagon bluntly said that "it was impossible to avoid damage caused to persons or structures." Clearly enough while "escalating" its war of aggression, Washington is stepping up "escalation" in mendacious assertions to fool public opinion.

At random on populated areas in Hanoi. For its part the Pentagon bluntly said that "it was impossible to avoid damage caused to persons or structures." Clearly enough while "escalating" its war of aggression, Washington is stepping up "escalation" in mendacious assertions to fool public opinion.

### NO TARGET WHATSOEVER FOR THE PENTAGON IN NORTH VIETNAM

The leaders of the U.S. aggressive war against North Vietnam have never ceased repeating that "it is strictly military targets."

All men of conscience the world over cannot help feeling indignant at such double-talk when they remember that the Cynical Leg Lap Hospital was raised no less than ten times by the

The central task of our army and people through out the country is the new year is to strengthen to increase our forces in all fields, enhance our determination to annihilate the enemy, bring into full play revolutionary heroism, to study and overcome the biggest difficulties and on the basis of our victory to march forward in our fight against the U.S. aggressors and win still greater victories, for the liberation of the South, defence of the North and national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists have suffered heavy setbacks in their aggression and have not yet acknowledged defeat. They are feverishly intensifying and expanding the war. They will own

that the civilian population have suffered losses because North Vietnam sent up A-A defence components and military installations and right on the roofs of government offices (Chinh in) with the Pentagon, the State Department maintains that these losses result from the war started and conducted by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) Dan Kieu cynically declared that there would have been no casualties if North Vietnam had chosen to "keep the peace." This is sheer impudence, for according to such logic it is not the U.S. aggressors and the people of North Vietnam insisting on peace but the U.S. aggressors and the Vietnamese people have no right to fight off aggression or to demand a defence system on their own land, in their own villages and in their own houses.

Naturally, the Yankees have no right to harm a single square inch of a sovereign people's territory. There is no target whatsoever for them on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. As for the U.S. aggression our whole country has become an A-A emplacement, a single square inch of a sovereign people's territory. There is no target whatsoever for them on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. As for the U.S. aggression our whole country has become an A-A emplacement, a single square inch of a sovereign people's territory.

Public opinion and progressive mankind all over the world are thus facing a most insolent challenge. The Vietnamese people, like all other peoples struggling for independence, peace and social progress, are determined to meet out due punishment to the American war-criminals. The line has been underestimated the resolve of the Vietnamese people to fight for survival over the past few decades have shown that they are not afraid of anything. Nothing will intimidate us, no counter-attacks will frighten us, no threats will make us flinch. We are now for ourselves who are howling for blood and destruction will defeat each and every act of aggression, war, form the two facets of

### THE MURDERERS WILL BE DULY PUNISHED

QUIBBLES and oblique admissions coupled with odious pleading after each desperate act of aggression, war, form the two facets of

of them through or increased by the aggression of a V.N.A. correspondent by the Cuban writer Felix Pita Rodriguez, who visited Vietnam on 13 and 14 December, 1966:

I have seen right in Hanoi—their intention was to kill on its outskirts—in the populous area of Hanoi, the thousands of crimes of cruelty and indiscriminate destruction. In the central part of the city, all furniture, utensils, articles or clothing burnt to ashes.

I have seen right in Hanoi—I repeat, in Hanoi, the thousands of crimes of cruelty and indiscriminate destruction. In the central part of the city, all furniture, utensils, articles or clothing burnt to ashes.

the same policy of "escalation" of the U.S. ruling circles. For the U.S. ruling circles' denial of their crimes in Vietnam is to pave the way for further "escalation." At the roofs of government offices (Chinh in) with the Pentagon, the State Department maintains that these losses result from the war started and conducted by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) Dan Kieu cynically declared that there would have been no casualties if North Vietnam had chosen to "keep the peace." This is sheer impudence, for according to such logic it is not the U.S. aggressors and the people of North Vietnam insisting on peace but the U.S. aggressors and the Vietnamese people have no right to fight off aggression or to demand a defence system on their own land, in their own villages and in their own houses.

Naturally, the Yankees have no right to harm a single square inch of a sovereign people's territory. There is no target whatsoever for them on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. As for the U.S. aggression our whole country has become an A-A emplacement, a single square inch of a sovereign people's territory. There is no target whatsoever for them on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. As for the U.S. aggression our whole country has become an A-A emplacement, a single square inch of a sovereign people's territory.

### "I'VE SEEN IN HANOI EVIDENCE OF AMERICAN AGGRESSION"

The following are excerpts from a statement made by a V.N.A. correspondent by the Cuban writer Felix Pita Rodriguez, who visited Vietnam on 13 and 14 December, 1966:

I have seen right in Hanoi—their intention was to kill on its outskirts—in the populous area of Hanoi, the thousands of crimes of cruelty and indiscriminate destruction. In the central part of the city, all furniture, utensils, articles or clothing burnt to ashes.

I have seen right in Hanoi—I repeat, in Hanoi, the thousands of crimes of cruelty and indiscriminate destruction. In the central part of the city, all furniture, utensils, articles or clothing burnt to ashes.

I have seen right in Hanoi—I repeat, in Hanoi, the thousands of crimes of cruelty and indiscriminate destruction. In the central part of the city, all furniture, utensils, articles or clothing burnt to ashes.



VIETNAM COURIER



# NO AMOUNT OF BRAGGADOCIO CAN HIDE U.S. DEFEATS

Commentary on the military situation in South Vietnam

IN the last days of 1966, the Washington ruling circles and their agents in Saigon, from Johnson, McNamara, Cabot Lodge to Westmoreland and the diminutive "traitor" Nguyen Can Ky, all agreed, each in his own way, in "assessing" the results of the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

They boasted that there had been "big changes in the military situation," that "the most important step in 1966 was the successful checking of the main forces of the Vietcong" that "the U.S. had regained military superiority" and "continued to hold the initiative," that the "military stage of the war is evolving favorably," etc.

Let us see whether the U.S. and its henchmen's boastful talks tally with the real situation in South Vietnam.

THERE were indeed "big changes" on the South Vietnam battlefield in the past year. Whereas in early 1966 the U.S. military strength ran to only about 180,000 troops in South Vietnam, it has now risen to 310,000, a total far superior to the effectiveness of the puppet regime and its troops and almost equal to that of U.S. troops during the Korean war at its hottest stage. The amount of hardware has also increased manifold. Compared with the end of 1965, the number of aircraft has increased by one half that of artillery pieces, bombs and bullets by more than three times, the latter having exceeded 4 by the total quantity used during the three years of the aggressive war in Korea.

Yet the most significant and also most painful "change" for the U.S. lies precisely in the fact that the U.S. has slid into the bottom of the abyss of failure while trying to escalate to the highest rung of its aggressive war. In the past year, the U.S. suffered heavy losses in men and materiel.

100,000 U.S. aggressors were wiped out in the first 11 months of 1966, five times as many as in 1965 and 10 times the total number of U.S. casualties in the four years 1950-1964.

During the same period, 1,000 U.S. aircraft were shot down or destroyed, a figure three times higher than in 1965. Aren't these facts impressive signs of the "favorable development of the military stage" of the war much advertised by Johnson and company?

However, the U.S. keeps clamouring about its "victory." "What then is that?" asks the "New York Times." "On: still remembers that the end of 1965 when the U.S. lauded nearly 500,000 troops in South Vietnam, both Washington and Saigon loudly proclaimed that victory would be won in a year of "strategic counter-offensive," a year of "splendid victories" when they would "have the tables on the Vietcong."

Then U.S. troops were lauded on "South Vietnam" hundreds of thousands and the aggressors set out "strategic goals" after another and resorted to every conceivable method, one more barbarous than the other. Nevertheless the U.S. aggressors continued to lose and they have lost more troops there than they have lost in the growing South Vietnam Liberation Army.

The French paper *Le Figaro* commented on December 11, 1966: "Early this year the American authors with their thought they could defeat the Viet Cong before the year's end. But the situation is

different now. The war has not been won, and the Viet Cong remains a formidable political and military force."

The fact that the U.S. has brought into South Vietnam 300,000 troops and tens of thousands of tons of hardware and intends to bring tens of thousands more troops in 1967, constitutes in itself an extremely grave defeat. If the situation has actually evolved as favourably as they claimed, the U.S. aggressors would not be so foolish as to throw one division after another into the South Vietnam battlefield while they already find it overwhelmingly difficult to scrape up money and soldiers for the war.

Bragging is a vice inherent in U.S. imperialism. Yet the way it is bragging now that it has nearly 400,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam is different from the way it did a year ago when there were only 200,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam. It is different because both Johnson and Westmoreland only predict that "the war will be long," that "there will be more sacrifices and patience," that "there will be no change in the pattern of the war in 1967." Is this "tuning down" not an oblique but also unmistakable admission of their failure?

Obviously, U.S. fanatic braggings will not once grace people of its military victory, and the point is to check with facts whether the U.S. has attained the strategic objectives it has set for itself. It is evident that in the past year the Pentagon failed to reach any of its three fundamental strategic objectives, namely, to "search and destroy the Viet Cong main forces," to "win the hearts and minds of the people," and to occupy and hold land. Instead, the U.S. lost a hundred thousand more troops, and with the deeper hatred and

(Continued page 2)

RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L. APPEAL AND AVENGING THE INHABITANTS MASSACRED AT SON TINH AND BINH SON

## The L.A.F.

- Wiped out 295 South Korean mercenaries near Quang Ngai (Dec. 10).
- Put out of action 4 Companies, 45 km Northeast of An Khe (Dec. 26).
- Fired 500 shells on 2 U.S. Marine Battalions 25 km west of Dong Ha (Dec. 28).

ACCORDING to L.P.A., in the night of Dec. 9 and 10, 1966 the Cong Ba Mau post held by Pak Jung Hi troops, Son Tinh district, 10 km north of Quang Ngai town, was overrun by the L.A.F. who killed 95 enemies and destroyed 8 underground bunkers, 6 blockhouses and 40 barracks.

Let's remind that these mercenaries have been deeply hated by our people for their ferocity and savagery.

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on Dec. 26 launched a fierce attack on a field encampment of a detachment of the U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division, some 4 km north of Kim Son, Binh Dinh province.

The L.A.F. storm units supported by artillery engaged the enemy troops in a hand-to-hand fight, using bayonets to knock them down one after the other.

The Yanks were quickly wiped out before they could move their guns back for direct fire on the L.A.F.

According to preliminary reports, the L.A.F. completely wiped out 2 U.S. infantry and 2 artillery companies, destroyed 8 105 mm guns and captured many weapons and military equipment.

On Dec. 28 afternoon and night, over 500 mortar and recoilless guns were slammed on the positions of the U.S. marines and puppet troops in Dong Ha, northernmost part of South Vietnam, (UPI).

AP reported that over 100 mortar shells hit a company of Battalion 3, U.S. Marine Regiment 3, and 100 to 150 shells were pounded on the 2 artillery units of Battalion 3, U.S. Marine Regiment 4.

The Headquarters of U.S. Marine Battalion 3, some 25 km west of Dong Ha, was also mortared by the L.A.F.

The spokesman of the U.S. marines admitted that the U.S. units had sustained "moderate casualties" which meant the loss of 20 per cent of enemy troops were wiped out.

Before the two above-mentioned mortar shelling, on Dec. 26, two U.S. encampments were severely attacked.

In Tay Ninh province, the L.A.F. hammered at the base camp of the U.S. 10th Light Infantry Brigade which had just been reorganized. AP reported that many mortar shells were lobbed on the base and caused losses to the enemy.

About 20 km northwest of Saigon, the L.A.F. pounded about 30 mortar shells on the H.Q. of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, killing or wounding several GI's and

causing heavy damage to this base. (UPI).

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on December 26 launched a fierce attack on a field encampment of a detachment of the U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division, some 4 km north of Kim Son area, Binh Dinh province.

The storm units supported by artillery engaged the

(Continued page 6)

## THE N.F.L. - SOLE GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

### THE N.F.L. HEIR TO THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION'S ANTI-FOREIGN AGGRESSION TRADITION

- 1784 - 30,000 Siamese aggressors were defeated in a naval battle at Rach Gam (Nongkong delta).
- 1858 - A French force invaded Vietnam and occupied Da Nang and Saigon (1859).
- 1861 - An insurrection led by Truong Dinh Thud lasted until 1864 in three provinces of Gia Dinh, Dinh Tuong and Binh Thuan.
- 1867 - Captured in a rebellion at Rach Gia, Nguyen Trung Truc said before he was beheaded, "So long as grass grows on the ground, there will be men to fight the aggressors."
- 1868 - Nguyen Huu Huan led an insurrection in Tan An and My Tho provinces, in the Plain of Reeds.
- 1930 - The Indo-Chinese Communist Party was established. Its founder was Nguyen Ai Quoc, now President Ho Chi Minh.
- 1940 - An insurrection took place in Nam Ky (now Nam Bo, part of South Vietnam covering the Mekong delta). The people seized power in many villages in the Mekong delta. The gold starred red flag, now the D.R.V. national flag, appeared for the first time.
- 1945 - The August Revolution was successful in Saigon (Aug. 23) and in all Southern provinces. The whole country was reunified and ruled by the government of the D.R.V.
- Sept. 23 - In the wake of the British occupation troops, the French Expeditionary corps landed in Saigon. The whole population of South Vietnam rose against them.
- 1948 - An ambush was mounted at La Nga bridge, on the Saigon-Dalat highway: 50 armoured cars were destroyed, 150 enemy troops killed.
- 1954 - June 23 - The Battalion of Korea "or GM-100, the most powerful motorized unit of the French Expeditionary Corps, was completely wiped out near An Khe."
- July 20 - The Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, recognizing Vietnam's independence and territorial integrity, were concluded.
- 1955-1960 - This was the darkest and bloodiest period in South Vietnam's history. The inhabitants were compelled to take up arms against the fascist regime and their struggle which started in the Mekong delta spread to the whole of South Vietnam.
- 1960, Dec. 20 - The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation was founded with Mr. Nguyen Huu Thua, a lawyer, as its President.
- 1961, Jan. 2 - The Liberation Armed Forces won the first great victory in the Ap Bac battle.
- 1964, Dec. 8 - The Binh Gia Battle (Ba Rin province) took place: an important enemy force was wiped out; the "helicopter" and "armoured car" tactics were foiled.
- 1965, May 29 - In the Ba Gia battle (Quang Ngai province) the puppet army proved to be no match for the L.A.F.
- Aug. 18 - The American troops were defeated at Van Tuong, Quang Ngai province. This battle was regarded as an "Ap Bac" for the aggressors.

## SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. ORDERS LUNAR NEW YEAR FESTIVAL TRUCE

ON January 1, 1967, the South Vietnam N.F.L. released an order for a 7-day suspension of military attacks on the enemy on the occasion of the 79 (Lunar New Year) from 6 a.m., Indo-China time (7 a.m. Saigon time) on Feb. 8, 1967, to 6 a.m., Indo-China time (7 a.m. Saigon time) on Feb. 15, 1967. The order reads: "The purpose of this decision is to enable our compatriots to enjoy the festival and, thereby, to enable the puppet soldiers and functionaries in the Saigon puppet administration to go home and celebrate Tet with their families and friends and to enable them to do the U.S. and satellite troops themselves to benefit by the humanitarian policy of the South Vietnam N.F.L. during the Vietnamese traditional festival."